Washington, DC 20554

In re Comments of) El Mundo Broadcasting Corporation) MM Docket 95-31)) To: The Commission COMMENTS ON REEXAMINATION OF THE COMPARATIVE STANDARDS FOR NONCOMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL APPLICANTS The Only Way to Bring Clarity to the Mixed Group Situation is for the Commission to Adopt a Combination of Option #1 and Option #2 The court in NPR v. FCC, 254 F. 3d 226 (D. C. Cir. 2001) found that "nothing in the Act authorizes the Commission to hold auctions for licenses issued to NCEs to operate in the unreserved spectrum." The Commission raises the question of whether all "nonprofit educational organizations" are exempt from auctions whenever they apply for any broadcast license because of the nature of the NCE organization, or when they make a showing that the station will be used for the advancement of an educational program or service. The Congress gave little guidance on this question but it appears that the reason the Congress exempted NCEs from auction is because it was concerned that such organizations would be at a bidding disadvantage vis-a-vis commercial entities. If it is the nature of the NCE organization that is determinative and an NCE files on an unreserved channel, an auction would be prevented and the Commission would be faced with developing method of

comparing commercial applicants and NCE applicants in order to award licenses.

 $\,$ 2. Rather than attempt to decide whether it is the nature of the

entity or the

format that is determinative, the Commission should adopt a combination of

Option #1 and

Option # 2. It should conclude that NCE entities are ineligible for licenses for unreserved

channels and frequencies. But, instead of the proposal in Option #2 of

opening a filing

window for both NCE and commercial entities, the Commission should only

invite the filing

of NCE applications when a particular unreserved channel has been added

the Table of

Allotments, a window has been opened, and no application for the channel

has been filed by

commercial entities.

3. Since new unreserved FM and TV channels are added to the Table of $\ensuremath{\mathsf{I}}$

Allotments as the result of a Petition for Rulemaking, the proponent of the

channel will in

most cases file an application in response to a filing window. There are

few cases in which

there are not multiple competing applications, but in those cases where $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$

there are no

commercial applications, applications by NCEs for the unreserved channel

would be accepted.

If under these circumstances a commercial license is awarded to an $\ensuremath{\operatorname{NCE}}$,

and, in the future

the NCE organization decided to sell the facility, it could sell to either

a commercial or NCE

entity. The unreserved nature of the channel would be maintained.

4. Currently, NCEs know that when they file for a reserved channel and $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) +\left(1\right) +\left($

competing applications are also filed that their application will be judged

under the established

point system. Competing commercial entities filing for unreserved channels

know that their

applications will be subjected to an auction. As a result of the decision

in NPR v. FCC, and

in the absence of adoption of Option 1, commercial applicants for

unreserved channels will

not know whether a license will be awarded as the result of an auction or

whether they will

face a new comparative system for awarding licenses in mixed groups.

5. Since the decision in NPR v. FCC, the presence of a single

application

in competition with commercial entities: (1) prevents an auction from being

held thereby

frustrating the intent of the 1997 Budget Act, (2) requires the formulation

of new comparative

procedures for awarding licenses, and (3) inevitably creates delay.

6. The Commission should adopt rules which incorporate Option #1 and the

foregoing variation of Option #2. This would create procedures which provide clear guidance

as to the treatment that will be accorded to competing applications for

unreserved channels.

Adopting this approach would have the desired clarity and simplicity, but

would provide

NCEs an additional but limited opportunity to file for an unreserved channel.

The Policy of Permitting Defective NCE Applications to Remain on File in Order to

Increase the Potential Pool of Applicants Should be Eliminated

7. In footnote 40 of the Second Further NPR, the Commission states $\ensuremath{\text{5}}$

that "there

are pending 31 'mixed groups' (i.e., mutually exclusive commercial and NCE

applicants for

non-reserved FM channels". Included in some of these groups are applications which are

patently defective. The Commission policy has been to not dismiss defective applications

(including untimely applications) but to permit them to remain on file.

There are two reasons

for the policy. First, it is argued that it is a waste of staff resources

to review all of the

pending applications since only one will prevail at auction, and, second

allowing the entities

with defective applications to participate in auctions increases the pool

of bidders.

Apparently, if an entity with a defective application is the highest bidder

at the auction, the

Commission will allow the submission of post-auction amendments which

seek to remove the defect. It is submitted that the retention of flawed applications cannot be justified by an interest in enlarging the pool of bidders, especially now that the NPR decision has eliminated the bidding pool justification as far as NCE entities are concerned. Since they cannot be compelled to participate in an auction, there is no justificati for allowing these defective NCE applications to remain on file. Any pending defective applications should be dismissed. 9. The following is a specific example on one mixed group of the impact of the policy of not reviewing competing applications and dismissing those with fatal defects. There are five competing applications for unreserved channel 251A at Santa iare no commercial applications, Isabel, Puerto Rico, which was allotted as part of MM Docket No. 91-259. One of the five applications is an NCE application. In that same docket, WUKQ(FM), Mayaguez, Puerto Rico ordered to change channel from 256B to 254B. However, Channel 254B is co-channel with a station in Culebras, Puerto Rico, and for that reason, in April 1999, El Mundo Broadcasting Corporation, licensee of station WUKQ(FM) filed a one-step application=20 requesting a change in proposed channel from 254B to 253B. In the WUKQ application, the consulting engineer pointed out that two of the five pending Santa Isabel applications are fatally flawed because one is untimely and both are short-spaced to the WUKQ allotment on Channel 254B and to the application proposal for Channel 253B. There is no problem with other three commercial applications. The single NCE application in the group, filed by New Impact

Educational Broadcasting Group, File No. BPH-19950908MC, is one of the

two

defective applications. The New Impact application is not only short-spaced to WUKQ allotment of Channel 254B by 5 km under sections 73.207 and 73.215(e), but it filed one day past the close of the Santa Isabel filing window deadline. The consulting engineer pointed out that there is a notation in the Commission database that this application was "untimely filed". The application should have been dismissed but has been kept on file. other short-spaced application, File No. BPH-19950907MC, is a commercial application which also shortspaced by 10 km under Section 73.207 and Section 73.215(e). If the fatally flawed NCE application had been reviewed and properly dismissed for being short-spac ed and untimely, the four remaining commercial applications could have proceeded to auction. If both fatally flawed applications had been dismissed, the pending WUKQ application have been granted and the other three unflawed commercial applications could have proceeded to auction. It is submitted that both of the flawed applications should have been dismissed but it is the presence of the defective NCE application which has prevented this group from moving to auction. The other Santa Isabel applicants are being held hostage to a single defective NCE application. The WUKQ minor change application is being held hostage to two defective applications. The Commission should revise the policy of not reviewing NCE applications (and commercial applications) for fatal defects and should order the dismissal of flawed applications as part of its effort to speed processing of pending applications and to clear up the backlog of mixed group applications. Respectfully

submitted,

J. Richard

Carr
, Counsel to

El Mundo

Broadcasting Corporation

5528 Trent Street Chevy Chase, MD 20815 (301) 656-7053

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